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Cost Of Government

TAXATION is one of the penalties we have to pay for the privilege of living in a civilized society. When prehistoric man lived in caves and roamed through the wilds as a nomad he did not stay long enough in one place to acquire property and form a government. He moved about seeking happier hunting grounds, but one of the main reasons for moving had to do with sanitation, or the lack of it. It was only when he got tired of wandering and settled down that he began to think politically and set up a government and he has been paying taxes ever since.

Government is defined as "a system of social control fixed by laws promulgated by those who can enforce them by definite penalties," and taxation as "the usual means of providing the revenue of a government." If governments confined themselves to social control and the enforcement of law and order, taxation would be very light. But in these days governments have gone far beyond that and taxes are now imposed to finance numerous public services, subsidies, bounties, bonuses, etc. All of these are being multiplied annually and calling for bigger budgets and soaring taxation.

The notions that government is a fabulously rich uncle or a Midas that can turn anything into gold by the touch are fatal delusions. Fact is the government takes the money out of people's earnings by direct and visible means in the case of income tax and by sleight-of-hand in sales taxes, which are the unfairness of all taxes because they are not based upon ability to pay. If a government cannot get enough by these means it borrows money and charges the debt to the next generation. That is why the people of Britain are hard-up today. They had to live on their capital during the war and the Labor government has been "doing the same" in the past five years of peace.

It has been said that "the power to tax is power to destroy." But that is only true when taxation runs to seed or weeds that crop the sources of wealth and destroy individual responsibility.

Hemlock New King

THE giant Douglas Fir is still the king of the British Columbia forests, but its days are numbered. Its leading position, predicts Roy Brown in the Vancouver Sun, will eventually be taken over by the once despised Hemlock. The latter and similar species will feed the mammoth new chemical industry.

Writes Mr. Brown:

"The trend of our manufacturing is swinging away from the board and plank output of the world's greatest sawmills. It is now a trend to a sort of cooked-up porridge: preheated retorts nowadays digest logs which have already been reduced to chips the size of a Canadian quarter. The product also comes pouring out in strips or rolls or sheets to be marketed in patented containers, instead of rough scantlings or planed boards.

"The new porridge product, moist and fluffy, so closely resembles wool that you look around to see where the sheep are. It goes into the manufacture of women's dresses, milk bottles, newspapers, men's suits, rugs, carpets, plastic coverings for every item you can buy in a shop; it already has a thousand uses and the bright research boys are finding new jobs for it every day."

There is a vital difference between the dynasty of the Douglas Fir and that of the newcomer, the Hemlock. Because it took hundreds of years to mature, once it was cut the Fir was largely gone and until recently there was little hope of any substantial replacement. But that won't happen with the much quicker growing Hemlock and similar kinds. Stands of these are to be cropped regularly and permanently, like wheat.

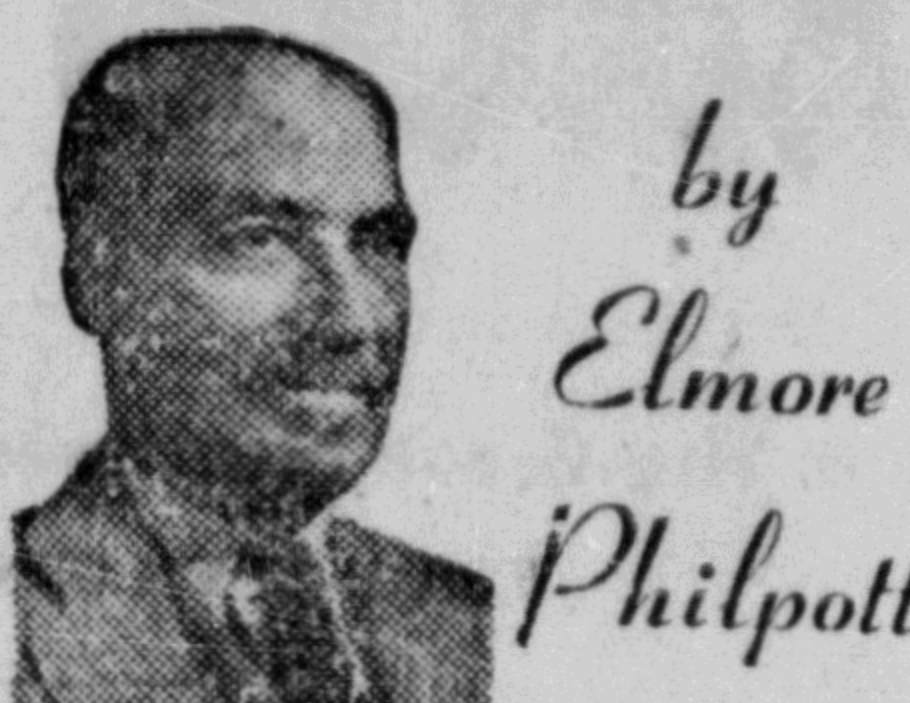
Under new policy, British Columbia's licensed and managed forest areas will never be depleted and the company can look forward, not to moving out and on when the available timber is consumed, but to a permanent supply of raw material and to becoming a permanent source of employment and prosperity in its present location. Reforestation, protection, fostering forest regrowth and scientific direction and control of cutting promise benefits for everybody.

Scripture Passage for Today

"Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted."—St. Matt. 5:4.

Newly arrived from Scotland, parents of Dr. McKay who recently arrived at Stewart from the Old Country to take up practice of the medical profession, going through to Stewart where Dr. McKay's little daughter was born on her way from the Old Country to Stewart.

As I See It



FOR INSTANCE, RIFLES

THOSE OF US WHO believe in world law, made by a world government, as the only possible basis of peace, say that no mere alliance ever lasts.

We are supposed to have an alliance with the United States. It is supposed to be ironclad. It includes a dozen nations in what is called the North Atlantic Pact. In fact, it is almost as close an alliance as Britain had with France before Hitler's war—but which was not worth the paper it was written on when the real test came.

People have also forgotten that Britain still has just as formal an alliance with Russia as she has with the United States.

UNCLE SAM HAS ALREADY taken over Japan as a virtual overseas colony.

Russia long since absorbed Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria into her iron-fisted empire. The whole Yugoslav nation is on the alert for the attack which they fear from the east—the real cause of which is that even Yugoslav Communists believe Yugoslav policies should be made in their own country and not in Moscow—one thing that the new imperialism and such independence is the talismans in the Kremlin will not tolerate.

My point is that the closest allies of today are the enemies of tomorrow—and the enemies of today are the allies of tomorrow, in the catch-as-catch-can game of what is known as power politics.

THE VITAL WEAKNESS OF alliances between sovereign powers is that the policies have to be made by more than one government.

We have a striking example right now in how difficult it is to get even the friendliest governments to agree even in peacetime—let alone under the hammer blows of reverses in war.

Canada has been trying for months to get her two big partners to agree on a standard rifle. Canada has even sent her Chief of Staff on a personal mission to the capitals. But he has failed.

Canada has scrapped the old rifle—the .303 Lee Enfield—and agreed to rearm with American Garands. But Britain is also scrapping her Lee Enfields—not for the U.S. weapon, but for a brand new gun of .28 calibre.

NOW SUPPOSE THAT INSTEAD of being in an alliance, Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada were all members of a federation. They might call it Atlantic, Pacifica, or anything else—maybe the Federation of the Free.

But its essential feature would be to make policies on a single, democratic basis. You could not have such a ridiculous near-fiasco as there is now over the three rifles. The common government would definitely decide which rifle was best for all.

IN A FEDERATION, THE DEFENSE of the whole would be the responsibility of the entire federation. There would be no question of the Americans staying out of the two wars, as they did from 1914 to 1917, and again from 1939 to 1951. There would be no question of the rest of us "dragging out feet," as the Americans say we did in the Korean war.

We would all have the same responsibilities—but we would all have the same say.

As things now stand, the biggest partner has the main say in an alliance. We are, in fact, "concealed colonials" these days, for the U.S.A. has power over our lives, even as to war and peace.



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Eamonn de Valera Clings to Power But by Slight Margin

DUBLIN (CP)—Gaunt, greying Eamon de Valera again holds Ireland's political stage, but he has no guarantee he will stay there long.

Tired by a strenuous election campaign, De Valera heads a government balanced on a razor's edge. To stay in as prime minister he has to keep the support of five independent deputies in the Irish republic's Dail (Parliament).

Obviously this is a delicate margin. The independents who decided the issue jumped over to De Valera's banner after supporting John A. Costello's coalition during the three years it was in power.

De Valera did not make the smashing comeback he hoped for in the May 30 general election. He wanted his Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) party to win a clear-cut majority. It came close—taking 69 of the 147 seats.

Irish political writers are predicting De Valera's cabinet, because of its wobbly position, will avoid controversial issues until it has had time to catch its breath and size up the situation. No one is anxious for a new election soon.

In view of this situation why has De Valera taken up again the burdens of prime minister? At his age (69), he obviously feels it would be unwise politically to remain in opposition any longer in the hope of a decisive election victory some years hence. De Valera had been prime minister for 16 years before his party lost control of the Dail in the 1948 election.

Actually, except for a few brief periods of eclipse, New York-born De Valera has been the dominant figure in Irish politics since 1916.

He is more than a powerful party leader. In a very real sense De Valera himself is a political issue. A large number of voters viewed the election simply as an opportunity to record themselves as being either for or against him.

HARD TO CLASSIFY

In many ways that was the clearest issue in the election, since the various parties in the republic are difficult to classify by the ordinary method. There is no sharply defined right and left in Irish politics.

The parties grew out of the Irish struggle for freedom from British control. Now that the last ties with Britain have been cut, the various political groups are beginning to develop differences on such domestic issues as social services, land improvement and taxation policies.

To his followers De Valera, the son of a Spanish father and an Irish mother, is an almost legendary figure. He began his political career squinting down a rifle barrel in the Easter Week uprising of 1916. He is one of the few surviving leaders of the Irish forces of that period.

The Irish revolution had two distinct phases. There was the fight against the British and the civil strife of the 1920s when Irishmen clashed with Irishmen in disagreement over ultimate goals. Many of De Valera's stoutest political enemies trace their opposition to him back to the tragic period of civil warfare.

De Valera's personality is as complex as the times through which he has lived. Friends point out that he is at once a rebel and a scholar, a practical politician and an idealist. He fights hard for social reforms, yet most observers classify him as a conservative.

PARTITION QUESTION

De Valera's realism is exhibited by his attitude on the long-standing Irish political question. The 26 counties making up the independent republic want all of the island unified under one government. The six counties of Northern Ireland, with their large Protestant population, have remained part of the United Kingdom. The republic is largely Catholic.

De Valera, along with all the other leaders of the republic, wants this situation changed. He knows, however, that there is no easy solution at hand. Six of De Valera's seven children are living. One of the great tragedies of his life was the death of his schoolboy son,

Brian, in a horseback accident in Dublin's Phoenix Park.

During the period of Ireland's rebellion De Valera was arrested several times by the British. On one occasion he was condemned to death but a question as to whether he was an American citizen resulted in a commutation to life imprisonment. He subsequently was freed in a general amnesty.

De Valera was the last of the Irish commanders to surrender during the 1916 Easter Week uprising. After his small force had shot it out with the British for days, it became apparent it could not keep up the fight any longer. De Valera then stepped from behind the barricade and told the British:

"I am De Valera. Shoot me, but spare my men."

THE EXPERTS Say...

By KAY REX

Canadian Press Staff Writer

ICE CREAM UNHEATABLE Nothing can beat ice cream as an ideal summer-time dessert. It's easy to make and a freezer full will keep for days in the family refrigerator. Any number of variations may be tried with the standard recipe. Home economists offer the following basic vanilla ice cream recipe:

Ingredients: Two tablespoons flour; one-half cup sugar; few grains salt; one cup milk; one egg; 1½ teaspoons vanilla; one-half pint (1¼ cups) whipping cream—chilled.

Combine flour, sugar and salt. Mix to a smooth paste with one-quarter cup of the milk. Add remaining milk. Cook in top of double-boiler, stirring constantly until thick (about 10 minutes). Add a little of the hot mixture to the beaten egg and stir into the mixture in double-boiler. Add vanilla. Cook two minutes stirring constantly. Chill. Whip cream and fold into chilled mixture. Pour into freezing tray and freeze until firm (about two hours).

VARIATIONS

Fruit Ice Cream: One cup of sweetened strawberry, raspberry or crushed peach pulp and juice.

Butterscotch Ice Cream: Melt two tablespoons butter; add three-quarter cup brown sugar. Cook one minute. Omit other sugar in basic recipe.

Chocolate Ice Cream: Melt 1½ ounces unsweetened chocolate over hot water. Add three tablespoons hot water and stir until smooth. Add to basic recipe.

HOT WEATHER MENU

At least one hot dish is necessary to provide balance when hot weather makes a cold-cut dinner a matter of course.

Potatoes just naturally go with cold meat and the agriculture department's home economists suggest: crockle fried potatoes as the necessary "hot dish"

Ingredients: Five medium potatoes; two medium onions; two tablespoons bacon fat; three tablespoons tomato catsup; one-half teaspoon salt; one-eighth teaspoon pepper.

Peel potatoes and slice thinly. Peel onion and slice thinly. Melt fat in heavy pan, add potatoes and onion. Cover and cook until

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Log Scale Moving up

Big Increase This Year Over Last Is Seen

Accelerated pace of logging operations in Prince Rupert forestry district was again evidenced during the month of June this year when the log scale totalled 42,660,551 board feet as compared with 27,790,556 board feet in the same month last year.

To date this year the grand total of log scaling is 141,641,911 board feet compared with 98,542,381 board feet in the first six months of 1950.

Forest products—poles and piling in the interior—also show a substantial increase this year, aggregating 1,001,213 lineal feet compared with 560,522 lineal feet in the corresponding period of last year.

Log scale per species this June was as follows, figures for the same month last year being shown for comparison:

	June 1951	June 1950
Board Ft.	Board Ft.	Board Ft.
Fir	1,200,341	4,928
Cedar	6,819,504	3,091,536
Spruce	18,674,662	12,613,282
Hemlock	11,938,471	9,902,570
Balsam	2,007,627	1,661,473
Jackpine	1,570,029	510,363
Miscellaneous	449,917	6,404
Totals	42,660,551	27,790,556

(Forest Products)

Foies and piling amounted to 253,784 lineal feet this June compared with 79,560 lineal feet in the same month last year.

The tie count this June was 13,410 pieces as against 14,275 in the same month last year.

The cordwood count was 198 cords compared with 576.

tender (about 40 minutes). Stir often to prevent scorching. Remove cover. Add catsup, salt and pepper. Stir well and continue cooking, uncovered, for 10 minutes. Yield: six servings.

SALAD DAYS

The health department reminds that salads can be glamorous as well as healthful. On a hot day, cool green vegetables can be appetizing with salmon, eggs, cheese or cold meat. Fruit salads, too, with cottage cheese or peanut butter balls, will supply vitamins and minerals.

Incidentally ice cream with fruit salad and crisp hot buttered toast is an excellent dish for a light luncheon.

ray..

Reflects and Reminiscences

The army in Great Britain is having an epidemic of swooning. Dr. Schafer says this is explained by a rush of blood to the feet, due to being required to stand too long, at attention, on the parade ground. Some officers, are of opinion the real reason is a rush of beer to the stomach.

The butcher bill reminds us that every time a little pig goes to market we all have a first rate chance to squeal.

Vice Admiral Joy is one of the dignitaries consulting with the Chinese Communists on matters pertaining to peace in Korea. We have not the slightest fault to find with his name, unless possibly it's a shade premature.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Christianity says: All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do even so to them.

Confucianism says: What you would not wish done to yourself do not to others.

Hinduism says: The true rule is to do by the things of others as you do by your own.

Buddhism says: One should

seek for another the happiness one desires for one's self. Islam says: Let none treat a brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated.

There happened to be more than 60 able bodied shermen to discharge the work on Sunday or no Sunday. Summer vacations are not.

Not so long ago, yeggs the safe of a dental firm got away with \$2,300. It was assumed that they used magic words. "Open piggy bank won't hurt a bit," Spectator.

Gradually, Prince Rupert seems to be discovering its own identity. The old time exhibition on the Acropolis appears to have gone for good. And anyway, a change in long before. It may be correct to suggest that what wanted today is more excitement and fewer prize vegetables. But this is not forgetting some of the pioneer explorers were not worthy of a praise.

FAIR OUTPUT

Brazil, in 1950 produced 600 tons of coal, of which more than half came from state of Santa Catarina.

WOMEN'S SHOES

NEW SHIPMENT OF

PENNY LOAFERS

White, Grey
Wine, Black

LAST YEAR'S PRICES

Fashion Footwear



CASUALS IN ALL PRICES AND COLORS



"No garret for me!"

"Time was when people used to joke about the typical artist who starved in a garret. But today those jokes have a hollow ring.

"Look around and you'll see lots of commercial artists like me making a very good living, thank you. I own my own home. Have a pretty good car. Everything's going my way. And yet . . .

"There'll come a day, years from now, when I'll want to start taking it easy. What will happen then? Will the garret get me?

"No sir! I've got things worked out so that I can go right on living comfortably.

It won't be long before old folks will be paid some kind of benefits. And I'll be glad to get that help when my turn comes—just like everybody else. But I'll have to add to that income with my own life insurance.

"That way, I'll be able to live a care-free independent life later on. And my family is being protected with that same life insurance from now till the day I retire.

"So I'm really sold on the idea of planning my future, the life insurance way—the way that meets all my security needs!"

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